The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2239. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Demands of the English and French Admirals upon the Governor of Vera Cruz.

Unwarranted Intervention in the Affairs of Mexico.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Pacific Railroad in the Senate—The Tariff: Quarrels—Pensions for the Removal of Secretary Cobb—The Cuban Question & Bill, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

SEÑOR MATA, the Representative here of the Juarez Government, in Mexico, has dispatches to-day from Vera Cruz, giving a full explanation of recent events there. By these it appears that the British and French Admirals united in demanding of the Governor of Vera Cruz:

First—Payment of the interest due to British and French creditors.

Second—Full monthly statements of the revenues collected from imports.

Third—Damages for what the English and French subjects have suffered from the existing revolution.

Fourth—The restoration of the old import tariff, as it stood prior to the modifications made a year ago, by which great facilities were afforded to commerce, and the import duties were reduced 30 per cent.

The old Tariff provided also for credits of forty and eighty days for import duties. The new exacts cash payments.

In all these details, the Admirals exact a return to the former system, denying the right of Mexico to change the Tariff after pledging a certain per centage of the import duties for the payment of interest to foreign creditors, notwithstanding the treaty under which the pledge aforesaid was given contains no stipulation against a change of the Tariff policy.

The French Admiral, PERAUD, further insists that the payment to the French creditors now demanded shall be, not the percentage heretofore agreed to upon the receipts from imports actually collected under the modified tariff, but an amount equal to what they were last year.

The French creditors who are in Mexico have not demanded, but are opposed to, this interference, and the course of the Admiral is prompted by the French Minister, who is unpopular with the creditors themselves. It is claimed that the British and French Admirals are both acting under the orders of their Ministers and not of their Governments. PERAUD further demands the removal of Governor GARCIA, of Tamaulipas.

Governor ZAMORA, of Vera Cruz, writes that he will yield what is right, and deny what is wrong. The first two items of the demand are not objected to, but the others seem clearly wrong, and involve direct European intervention in the domestic affairs of Mexico, such as the nominal policy of the United States cannot tolerate without effective remonstrance.

The House Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad to-day agreed to report a bill for the construction of a road by the northern route. The Committee are not united in favor of any route, but report this in order to get the subject before the House, where it will sleep.

Mr. HASKIN to-day came within two votes of getting the two-thirds of the House, necessary for the suspension of the rules, to make the report on the Willett's Point investigation the special order, so as to secure its consideration. MILSON and JOHNSON, both Democrats from Secretary FLOYD's own State, and PERRY, the Administration leader in the House, voted in the negative. HALL, of Massachusetts, who was a member of the Investigating Committee, was conveniently absent.

It is a significant fact that Senator HOUSTON's proposition to suspend the rules for the introduction of a loan bill failed to get near half the House. There is a slim prospect for a loan without a modification of the Tariff.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania delegation are preparing a formal remonstrance for presentation to the President, urging the importance of the removal of COBB from the Treasury Department.

The story of a caucus at Douglas', at which a split occurred among the Douglas Democrats of Congress and FORNEY, relative to the policy to be pursued by that faction of the Democracy, is utterly unfounded. Some of the individuals reported there were not in the city when the caucus was supposed to be held.

Those Democrats who oppose the thirty million "Toodles" bill were much gratified to-day by the special pains taken by SLIDELL to relieve the President of all responsibility or credit for that measure, by declaring that he had not consulted him on the subject. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31.

MCCORMICK's patent for improvement in reaping machine expired to-day and the invention therefore becomes public property. The Commissioner of Patents overruled the application for extension on the ground that it is clear the invention was new and patentable, when patented, and that it possessed a motive of utility, but he is well satisfied from the exhibits and testimony in the case that the patentee has received not only a reasonable, but most liberal compensation for the time, ingenuity and [expense bestowed on the invention and upon its introduction.

A Board of Inquiry, consisting of Captains MERCHANT and RUSH and Commander TUNNIS, convened this morning to examine into the case of JOHN MARTIN, a master in the Navy who was dropped by the Retiring Board. He claims the benefit of that section of the act providing for Naval Courts of Inquiry in the cases of those who were absent from the country for six months or more after that act was passed.

Captain M. D. L. SIMPSON has been ordered by the War Department to the charge of the Commissary Department of the Pacific.

The House Special Committee this morning, by a vote of 7 against 5, authorized Mr. CURTIS to report his bill for a Central Pacific Railroad, with one branch to the frontier of Iowa and another to the frontier of Missouri. The bill was modified at the instance of Mr. COMINS by increasing the amount of land and money so as to make the measure practical.

It appears from an official statement, that the number of vessels engaged in trade with Africa during the last fiscal year, was thirty-one. The total amount of imports paying duty, was $1,420,000, and free of duty, $972,000, while the duties paid were nearly $80,000.

The President sent to the Senate to-day an additional to the former statement, showing the condition of our claims against foreign governments, a statement of our many settled and unsettled accounts with the late Republic of Colombia, from which it appears that but little progress has been made in the way of the liquidation of the latter.

There is no truth whatever in the report of the probability of Judge BLACK's appointment to the Pennsylvania Judgeship, made vacant by the resignation of Judge IRWIN. Hence all the speculations as to Cabinet changes are baseless.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CONTEST ON THE TARIFF QUESTION—MAIL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.

The contest between the President and Mr. COBB—his Chief Clerk for the Treasury Department—as to which of them shall be permitted to sway the action of Congress upon the Tariff question, still continues, and results in a sort of triangular struggle between the Executive, the Secretary, and Mr. PHELPS, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. PHELPS, though a free-trader, agrees with the President that there is indispensable necessity for a modification of the Tariff, with a view to increased revenue; and is honestly disposed to promote such modification, provided the Executive, whose duty it is to advise Congress in such a case as the present, [illegible] responsibility of recommending it. Mr. [illegible], on the contrary, is constantly busy in securing every-[illegible] he don't want any change in the Tariff—[illegible] and prosperous increase of Customs [illegible] the revival of importation is sure to afford [illegible] needed by the Treasury, and that it will [illegible] Executive policy to confess the failure of [illegible] of 1857 by now amending it.

[illegible] revising it. Mr. PHELPS deems this exp[illegible] and unjust towards himself. Mr. Bu[illegible] compel him to submit to this spectacle [illegible] and put him [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Miss Chapman's Mask.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Fashion and Age.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ethio & Co.'s Grand Equestrian Performances.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Our Female American Cousin.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Lucia—Aunt Charlotte's Maid—Harold Hawk—Rival Clowns.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Youth and Gourmet—Caravaggio the Gamin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Egyptian Mysteries, &c., &c.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Christy Negro Melodeons.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Sniffen's Campbell Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—The Webb Family.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Barnard's Dioramas of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....1 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamer.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Europa*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, Feb. 2, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from Washington, which we publish this morning, is confirmatory of a rumor which prevailed in the City of Mexico, at the date of our last advices from there, to the effect that the commanders of the British and French naval forces at Vera Cruz had made certain demands upon the Governor there, in the names of the Ministers of their respective Governments. It now appears that these demands were for the payment of all pending debts due the subjects of France and England; for a monthly statement of all import duties; for the payment of the damages sustained in the pending Mexican hostilities, and for the repeal of the revenue laws now existing, and a restoration of those in force a year ago. The French Admiral says that the payments provided for by the French Convention must be made the same as though the revenue laws had not been modified. The Governor of Vera Cruz has replied that he will yield what is right, but no more, and that he considers that a very important principle is involved in the demands—being no less than the interference of foreign Governments to control the revenue laws of the country, and to dictate what rates of duty shall be imposed. If this course is insisted upon by the British and French Ministers, it will no doubt involve the interference of the Government of the United States.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were important, as indicating the temper of that body with reference to various matters of public interest. In the Senate, Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution looking to a readjustment of the Revenue laws, so as to meet the current expenses of the Government. This resolution, which is sweeping in its provisions, and imperative in its terms, Mr. Bigler gave notice that he should ask consideration for as early as possible. After attempts to bring up the Cuban question and the Indian Appropriation bill, Mr. Foot, of Vermont, according to previous arrangement, took the floor on the matter of Walker's arrest by Commodore Paulding. He argued at length in favor of Paulding's action, and contended that he was entitled to the commendation of the country. He was followed by Messrs. Crittenden and Seward, on the same side. The matter finally gave place for the Indian Appropriation bill, the discussion being on the amendment of the Finance Committee, looking to the future abolition of the reservation system, which was adopted. The Senate adjourned before taking a vote on the passage of the bill. In the House, a memorial was presented from New-York, asking that the traffic in and monopoly of the public lands be stopped. Mr. Edie, of Pennsylvania, moved for a discharge of the House from the consideration of the bill extending the Chapter India Rubber patent, but the House refused to suspend the rules. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved for a suspension to allow of the taking up of territorial business on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February, but the House again refused. Mr. Kilgore, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a preamble and resolution in condemnation of the reopening of the slave-trade, and calling for the enforcement of the present laws against the traffic to the fullest extent, but the House still refused to suspend. A suspension was also refused to Mr. Houston, of Alabama, who asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to contract a loan of twenty millions, and to Mr. Haskin, of New York, to fix a day for the consideration of the various reports in the Willett's Point investigation. The House voted to hold night sessions for two weeks for general debate.

The Legislature did not meet for business yesterday until evening. A telegraphic summary of the business transacted, which was generally of a routine character, will be found elsewhere.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., announces that a steamship, believed from the description to be the *Asia*, which left Liverpool on the 22d inst., for this port, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. She will therefore be due here on Thursday morning next.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, which reached Boston on Sunday morning, were delivered in this City yesterday morning. We have added to the telegraphic summary, various details and extracts, that will be read with interest.

By another arrival at Boston we have additional advices from Hayti, mainly confirmatory of those previously received. Gonaives was quiet on the 12th. On the 7th a brig-of-war belonging to Soulouque, made a show of bombarding St. Marcs, but she fired only a few shots, and at so great a distance that no execution was done. There was also at the same time a slight skirmish between the belligerent forces in the rear of St. Marcs, in which some few lives were lost, but no advantage was gained for either party. The principal ports of the island have declared for the Republic, and but little doubt seems to be entertained of Geffrard's ultimate success.

We have advices from Havana to the 26th inst. There is nothing new politically. Sugars were steady, and an advance had taken place in lard.

Two destructive fires are reported by telegraph this morning—one at Southington, Conn., and the other at St. Catherine's, C. W. At the former place the bolt works of the Plants Manufacturing Company were destroyed, throwing two hundred men out of employment. The loss is estimated at $100,000. At St. Catherine's, the St. Catherine's House, with the block adjoining, including the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, was destroyed. The loss by this fire is also believed to be $100,000.

The Commissioner of Patents has overruled the application for an extension of the McCormick patent on reaping machines, on the ground that the patentee has received not only a reasonable but a most liberal compensation for his time, ingenuity and expense in bringing it before the public. The patent expired yesterday, and the invention is public property.

On Saturday afternoon, a notable company of the solid and brilliant men of Boston met at a dinner table in honor of Francis P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis. Mr. B. made a speech, which was well received. Governor Banks presided, and among the gentlemen present were the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Professor Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, R. H. Dana, Jr., Longfellow and Holmes.

On Sunday Theodore Parker took leave of his congregation in a brief and touching letter. It was read by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who made some remarks upon the circumstances which were separating the Music Hall Society from their pastor, and then delivered his valedictory. Sermons on "Outlooks" will, Mr. Emerson said, be given immediately for a number of Sundays.

The Board of Aldermen last evening annulled the resolution previously passed, authorizing the Street Commissioner to award contracts for repairing the City Hall. Two more proposals to repave Broadway, at a lower rate than that provided for in the original plan, were read and referred. The annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park was received, and it was directed that it be printed. The Board passed an ordinance rescinding the action of the Common Council in the purchase of Ward's Island. A resolution expressing disapprobation of the act before the Legislature extending the powers of the Pilot Commissioners, was adopted. The Councilmen's resolution in favor of sending a lobbying Committee to Albany was laid on the table.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, considered the question submitted to it with regard to the propriety of re-advertising the lease of the Pavonia-avenue Ferry. The complaints against the Twenty-third-street and Greenpoint Ferry Company were also examined; Mr. Shepard Knapp, the lessee, spoke for the Company, and a number of persons who are in the habit of crossing the Ferry urged that more boats were needed there. The petition asking that Division-avenue Ferry franchise might be put up at auction was before the Committee at the same meeting, and the resoultion in favor of permitting Wm. B. Townsend and associates to establish a ferry to Clifton and Fort Hamilton. The Committee will consider these matters further before it reports.

Another meeting of the Committee on Arts and Sciences of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting kiosks on the sidewalks after the manner of the Parisians. Messrs. A. T. Stewart, S. V. Hoffman and Amos R. Eno strenuously opposed the project. The Committee also considered the complaints with regard to the electric clocks in the public offices. Mr. James M. Thompson, who furnished them to the City, controverted the allegations which have been made with regard to them.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a resolution was offered setting apart the lot now occupied by the Eldridge-street Jail, together with the one adjoining, as a site for the new County Jail. It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. Comptroller Hawes sent in a corrected statement of judgments against the City, claims for which had been presented at his Department for payment. The total was $913,194 12. The Tax Levy was then considered. Various amendments were made. The appropriation of $75,000 for the Battery Enlargement was reduced to $25,000, and that of $10,000 for the Board of Health was stricken out. When the Board adjourned they had reduced the appropriations called for $105,300.

Thomas Paine's admirers celebrated the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of his birth, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, last evening, by a ball and supper. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, O. C. Hull and Jos. Barker, Esqs., made addresses.

A very singular and painful shooting case transpired yesterday morning—a man having shot his own servant girl through mistaking her for a burglar. It appears that Mr. Barnard, a pawnbroker in Third-avenue, heard at 5 o'clock a noise, which he interpreted as proceeding from burglars, but which was caused by the servant girl raking out the grate preparatory to making a fire, in the room underneath where he slept, and which contained the safe in which was deposited gold watches, jewelry and other valuable property left in pledge. Securing a revolver he raised up a window, and seeing, as he supposed, a burglar in the act of escaping out of the window underneath, fired. The ball took effect in the neck of his servant girl who had protruded her head out of the window to fasten the blinds back. Her injuries are believed to be mortal, although she was alive last evening.

One of the Coroners was yesterday called to hold an inquest in a novel and unusually interesting case. Some boys were playing in Lewis-street when one of their number—Wm. Black, aged five years—was pushed into a gutter through which a stream of boiling water was running, and he was fatally scalded in consequence. The water came from a manufactory in the neighborhood, and the deceased is said to be the fifth boy who has been scalded in the same way. For some reason a verdict of simple accidental death was rendered, and the boiling water is still allowed at intervals to course its dangerous way through the street.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Wilhelm Decker, the second victim of the late Elm-street tragedy. The evidence was the same as that adduced at the inquisition following the death of Robert Owens. A verdict was rendered charging John Glass with being the principal in the homicide, and James Glass and John Quinlan as the accessories. The accused were recommitted to the Tombs, where they have been confined since the death of Owens, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened very quietly for Cotton. Flour was also sparingly dealt in, and prices of common brands slightly favored purchasers. Wheat was held above the views of buyers. Corn was freely sought after by speculators, at, however, easier rates. More activity was reported in Provisions, with a good business in Sugars, Rice and Whisky. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores and Oils were moderately inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

Tinkering the Tariff.

That Mr. Buchanan, by forcing or attempting to force the Pennsylvania theory of the Tariff upon his Southern Democratic supporters, should have invited for his Administration a sound box on the ears from its last remaining friend, is a matter of no great consequence just now, although it may prove in the end to be of some use to a nation weary of Presidential pottering. But it is extremely satisfactory to find that the country is not to be subjected to a sudden and transient change in its commercial regulations for the sake of covering the financial delinquencies and incapacity of the Government.

Modifications of the Tariff can never be otherwise than vexatious to commerce, which is diverted by them from the channels in which it is accustomed to run; and they should never be made excepting on a thorough and permanent basis of principle, and after examination so mature and careful as to offer some guarantee that they will not within six months or a year be displaced by new experiments. The measure proposed by the President through Mr. Phelps, his Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is one of the most ingeniously unstatesmanlike, harassing and preposterous propositions of the kind ever offered to the assembled wisdom. Mr. Phelps and the President between them picked out from the schedules of commerce certain articles susceptible of the screw, and made up a very promising list of duties possible to be raised, the sum total of which, amounting to six millions, might for the present year at least be transferred to the income account of the Government. But what would these six millions avail in the breach, already so broad and daily broadening, of the Government expenditure? With a deficit of twenty millions already announced as impending over us; with new demands not just now easily to be calculated for military and naval expenses, contingent upon the foreign policy of the Government, and the turn which our foreign relations may at any moment take; and with a vehement cry from all sections of the ruling party for thirty millions more to be put at the President's disposal, it is morally certain that new loans must be contracted, and within a short time. It is infinitely better that these expenditures should be met by appeals to Congress, in the face of the nation, for such loans, than that they should be defrayed, even in part, by a conspicuous alteration in the rules to which our commerce has gradually conformed itself, and which cannot be overthrown in the present feeble and tentative condition of commerce, without serious embarrassment to the mercantile world. While the Government is forced to borrow, it will also be forced to explain the reason of its borrowing, and it must not be allowed to help itself out of difficulties of its own making by hindering everybody else, and disturbing the currents of private enterprise.

Faustin I. and His Manifest Destiny.

The news from Hayti, which we published yesterday, indicates the probable complete overthrow of "the Emperor Faustin the First"—and last. The imperial dignity of that remarkable sovereignty is no doubt by this time draggled in the mire, and the ephemeral glories of the dukes and marquises of that unfortunate Court have departed forever. The black vandals of a real, genuine black republicanism have polluted the throne and soiled the ermine of a real, genuine black Emperor. Soulouque has fallen from his high estate, and must expatriate himself. But, unhappy black man! whither is he to flee? The United States, so universally known as the refuge of exiled nobility, is closed to Faustin. If he came hither at all, it would not be to the commiserating welcome of generous sympathisers. If he were to land in Louisiana, his arrival might result in an auction, in which his ex-imperial disgust or his very natural indignation would be counted as nothing. If, on the other hand, he were to land at any point north of Mason and Dixon's line, it is appalling to remember that little besides the whitewashing business would await this King, who does not happen to be the son of a King. A distinguished member of his nobility—to wit: the Duke of Lemonade—certainly did visit New-York once upon a day, and did put up at one of the principal Broadway hotels. But this was in the good old times when Soulouque the First was King—and even then the illustrious Lemonade, much to the additional souring of his temper and the outrage of his dignity, was not permitted to take his punch, or indeed anything else, at the public table. But now that Faustin is down, literally down, in the mire of disgrace and in the slough of indignity, what could he possibly expect at the hands of the republicans of this country? The only redeeming feature in such a prospect is the pleasing fact that "colored persons are allowed to ride" in some of the cars on the avenues.

No! Faustin will have to find his asylum in either England or France, where they do not object to color—where, in fact, they rather approve of color if it have money to spend. In either of those countries Soulouque need neither be sold at auction nor resort to the whitewashing business. If he play his cards well, as the saying is, he may even be somewhat "flunkied" as an unfortunate martyr to the groveling tendencies of the age. Have not Louis XVIII., and Louis Philippe, and even Gen. Rosas and Louis Blanc, found a refuge in England? Was not the dispossessed Queen of Oude—from whose dominions the Cockneys believe their favorite sauce comes—an honored visitor in Paris? Why, then, may not the ex-illustrious Faustin retire to a quiet corner of Ratcliffe Highway, or to a *troisième étage* of the Quartier Latin, and weep in melancholy solitude the anguish of his fall? Of course, however, in either of the capitals we have named, the popular prejudice runs so strongly against wife-shooting, that Faustin will be obliged to deny himself the pleasure of executing the threat which appears to have been almost his last private act during his official career. His dark partner having permitted herself to suggest the propriety of his abdication, the valiant Emperor threatened to put a bullet through that no doubt estimable lady. This kind of thing would be so extremely offensive in either England or France, that the Ex-Emperor would find himself compelled, in addition to the other inconveniences attaching to his exile, to adopt a self-denying policy in his discipline with the gentle partner of his destiny, who, after sharing the glories of his Empire, will doubtless be called to partake also of the bitterness of his banishment.

Railway Reform.

The Presidents of four of the most important railways in this country, the New-York and Erie, New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio, have been holding a little Congress of their own at Washington for the purpose of settling the "balance of power," which holds as prominent a place in the railway diplomacy of America as in the politics of Europe. These roads are virtual competitors for the Atlantic traffic of the Great West with each other and with the great Canadian lines so recently brought into operation. They have been pulling against each other so vigorously and so long that they have acquired at last some costly experience of the dangers and difficulties attendant on such a policy, and the present object of those who control them is to ascertain whether by some harmonious combination of action they cannot enable each other to live and prosper instead of driving each other to destruction. It is, indeed, quite time that this aspect of the case should be considered, and that the great American railways should begin to profit by the bitter lessons read out to the world from the history of railway competition abroad. But the misfortunes which seem to be bringing wisdom at last to our railway directors have not had their origin in competition or in clumsy and uneconomical management alone. There are other and more serious defects in the management of our roads, upon which it would be well for this quadruple congress to bestow their attention.

It is impossible to glance over the actual condition of the railway interest in America without coming to the conclusion that, if there has been waste and extravagance in the administration of our roads, there has also been something worse than waste and extravagance in the system of financiering adopted to procure the means of building and maintaining them. The fundamental principle on which this system, in the vast majority of cases, appears to have rested, is the rather Micawberish doctrine that a note of hand, given to a creditor, is a final discharge of the debt you owe him. Instead of completing enterprises once begun by a steady pressure upon the resources of those who originate them, and forcing the stockholders of a valuable road to make all necessary efforts and sacrifices for finishing their own property, and making it profitable, the first investment in one of our roads has been commonly regarded as a mere basis of loans and hypothecations. Doubtless this system has been found admirably convenient by those intrusted with the management of railway property, and, consequently, with the negotiation of the necessary supplies. But what has been, and in many more cases must yet be, the inevitable final result? We take, for instance, the last annual report of the Reading Company, a careful and dispassionate examination of which now lies before us, in the form of a pamphlet just issued in this City; and we find that the original investment of this particular Company, on which, of course, the probable profits of the road were originally estimated, "has been gradually swelled by additions to the capital stock and by successive loans to the sum of $24,000,000," far beyond the original calculation. The prosperous business of a number of years has availed little or nothing to avert this steady growth of depressing liabilities, and the road finds itself obliged to appear in the markets to-day as a borrower, dependent, of course, upon the fluctuations of the Stock market and the uncertain movements of capital for the means of prosecuting its business, if not of supporting its existence. In the case of an individual, exposed as this road, and as all great roads in America not specially protected by specific legislation must be, to constant competition, this position would be regarded as very perilous, and few would think of complimenting a man so situated upon his financiering ability.

The case is not different with a great corporate interest. Were the future of the world of borrowers as clear as it is clouded, were it ad probable as it is to-day more than improbable that the reservoirs of capital would always continue to be as accessible to our "negotiators" as they have been, the exciting and demoralising character of such a policy would present a sufficient argument with men of practical good sense against perseverance in prosecuting it. In the present aspect of affairs, at home and abroad, this policy would seem to be as mad as it is unsound and immoral. And we trust that in the interest of the nation at large, whose mercantile character has already been more than compromised by the results of this system, as well as in the interest of the enterprises under their own charge, the "palaver" of the Railway Presidents at Washington may result in thoroughly reforming the railway financiering of America.

Better accept the most depressing present burdens, and indefinitely postpone the making of dividends, than press onward in a career which must have and can have but one possible termination, as shameful as calamitous. Were the railway history of the United States set honestly and fully before the people, the public voice would speak out trumpet-tongued upon this subject, and compel the reformation which it is still in the power of our corporations honorably to adopt.

A Registration of Voters.

The State of New-York greatly needs a Registry Law. No State needs it more. No other State so much. Several bills are before the Legislature to supply the lack. They have been introduced by Republican or American members, who zealously advocate their passage. The two parties named have a decided majority in each branch. Indeed, the Republicans alone have. Every member of the majority believes that a Registry Law should be enacted, and in his heart desires to see it in the statute-book. But no such bill will pass.

As we have said, members are honest in their belief that we ought to have a Registry. They well know that it is needed to check the fraud and perjury which vitiate our elections, and cause honest voters to turn in disgust from the polls. They are conscious that no objection can be urged against the measure which a respectable man could utter without shame. Yet, the bill will not pass.

Its defeat, by some means, at some time, through some preconcert, is inevitable. How, we do not know,—perhaps nobody does know as yet. The time to know has not come, and will not before April. But the event itself is certain—just as sure this year, before happening, as the defeat of last year is, after its actual occurrence.

The cause why defeat is sure is well known also. We have in this Empire State of ours vast political interests which would be seriously damaged by honest elections. Tens of thousands vote annually who have no right to vote at all. And we have influential politicians, party leaders, party dictators, men who lay pipes and pull wires, to whom the mass of fraudulent voters is just so much indispensable capital. These leaders cannot afford to allow a Registry Law to pass: and they have the power to kill it. The act will be performed quietly, adroitly, and without arousing general suspicion. In the first place all the Democrats in the Legislature, for the most obvious of reasons, will vote plumply against the bill. But there are not enough of them in either branch to effect its death. Killed, however, it will be, and in such manner as not to arouse the suspicion of the Republican masses. The Senate will pass it. So much can be afforded as a tub for the whale of public opinion. Then the measure comes to the Assembly, where it must get 65 affirmative votes, or fail.

It will receive from 60 to 64 as the case may be. Few, perhaps none, but Democrats will vote against it. But there will be a dozen or two of most unaccountable absences. Some members will be called home by sickness in their families. Others by pressing business. A number, who expected and fully intended to be present, will be left by the cars. Some will oversleep themselves after dinner, safely locked up in rooms not their own, at Congress Hall or the Delavan. All these delinquents will be astounded next day to find that the bill has been lost.

We judge the future by the past. If any are sanguine that the present bill will pass, they form their conclusions by a different standard.

The Philibeg and Tartans Denounced.—After the battle of Culloden, so disastrous to the chivalric young Prince Charles Edward, the last hope and pride of the ill-fated Stuart dynasty, it became the policy of the House of Hanover to abase the clans and crush their national spirit. To effect this object it was deemed necessary to prohibit the Highland costume. To wear the kilt was declared a crime against the peace and dignity of King George; to display the multi-colored beauties of the tartan drew down upon the audacious culprit a heavy penalty. The loss of their favorite dress was the calamity of which they most bitterly bewailed themselves. Though accustomed to arms, they could submit to part with their guns; and though attached to their humble homes, the retreats of their own mountains were far from intolerable. But when compelled to assume breeches, immemorially regarded as the distinguishing badge of the detested Saxon, their hearts broke.

This was more than a century ago. Gradually the wrath of the Hanoverians cooled, and the Highland dress might be resumed, at first partially and by stealth, but generally at last, and with tacit permission from those in authority. The lapse of a hundred years has not quenched the love of the Highlandman for his tartans. It was at Waterloo. It has been conspicuous in a hundred fights; and the spot where it was seen has ever been the bloodiest of the battle.

That comparatively small portion of our foreign population which comes from the mountains of Scotia, has brought across the Atlantic some vestiges of this ancient affection for the Highland dress, a feeling that chiefly manifests itself in the uniforms of military organizations known as Scottish companies. Doubtless, it was thought that at such a remove of space and time no umbrage would be taken, and that they might flaunt their plaids unmolested. But no. The philibeg has enemies even here. No quietness of demeanor; no submission to law; no general good conduct on the part of the wearers have availed to shield it from reproach. We learn that the State Military Association, at its recent annual meeting at Albany, formally and emphatically "disapproved of the Highland uniform!"

Speech from the Canadian Throne.—There is no help for it. The glory has departed from the Canadian cities. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, are henceforth provincial towns. No more shall the representative of the Queen irradiate them with the reflection of royalty. The throne will no longer continue to be erected in their public halls. Its *locus in quo* is henceforth Bytown—its material a pine stump.

Sir Edmund Head delivered on Saturday, the last "speech from the throne" which Toronto shall be privileged to hear. He plainly told the Canadians, that having solicited Victoria to select a new Capital for them they were bound to abide her decision. Sir Edmund is right. The Queen can do no wrong. She said Bytown and Bytown it is. If she had nominated Pumpsquabbine it would have been the same. After the Governor-General's rebuke we shall expect to hear no more grumbling of the liege. Ministers, M. P. P's, Knights and Magnates of all grades, have only to second the Ottawa and go to lumbering.

Boozer on Burns.

The Poet Bennett, though he took no part in the great demonstration made last week in honor of his illustrious countryman, the Poet Burns, has come out with an after-thought, and favored the public with a piece of his mind on the subject. The author of the lines "To Mary Ann" is by no means tender or merciful in his exercitations on the author of the "Cotter's Saturday Night."

"Burns," he says, "was a victim to the circumstances by which he was surrounded. Indeed he rather sought than avoided temptation. Weak, irresolute and impulsive, he vacillated between the fumes of the whisky shop and the fires of poetic inspiration. In the case of Burns his misfortunes were of his own making." * * * "The real, sincere, honest admirers of the poet, are to be found in the Scottish drinking clubs, who love their poet perhaps a little more because his songs give them a license to become drunken, deifying whisky, and enwreathing the foul fiend of debauchery with the loveliest flowers."

The late centenary celebration of the peasant bard's birthday the Poet Bennett regards as all humbug, and the Bryants, Beechers, Lowells, Emersons and Holmeses as a parcel of imbecile knaves, who got together to glorify themselves under the pretence of doing honor to Burns. There is nothing to wonder at in this screed against Burns and the men who honored his genius and virtues, and who, being only frail mortals themselves, conscious of their own weaknesses and foibles, were willing to forget the frailties of an "erring brother" whose genius and native nobility so greatly overbalanced the vices which were the result of his circumstances. For we will cheerfully admit that the difference between the Poet Burns and the Poet Bennett is considerable, if not more, as they say in the Bowery. The only point of resemblance we have been able to discover between them is that they were both Scotchmen, and that they both addressed poems to the object of their affections, whose first name was Mary. *Beyond these two points, it would be difficult to* find two persons so little alike as these two poets. If the morals of the Poet Bennett are extraordinarily good, candor compels us to say that his verses are extraordinarily bad, worse even than *Jeremiah's figs*; while the difference between the bad morals and the good poetry of Burns is much greater than that between the metres and morals of Bennett. But, perhaps, we could not put the case in a stronger light than that one wrote the ode "To Mary Ann," and the other "A man's a man for a' that and a' that." The contempt felt for the unthrifty poet, who would not sell his independence, by the amiable post of the *Herald*—who will sell nothing else—is perfectly natural, and it is perfectly natural, too, that he should give it vent while he improved the occasion to ventilate his well-known opinions of all that class who entertain a feeling of reverence for the high-souled sons of song. "The world's riches," says the gentle Bennett, "were within the grasp of Burns, but he would not stretch forth his hand and take them." To think of honoring the memory of so great a simpleton, is, according to the Poet Bennett, a piece of preposterous folly. It is no wonder he fell in love with "those golden locks, those golden locks." The color of the precious metal—"the gowd"—won the heart of the tender Bennett.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—It is always a dangerous experiment to follow in the wake of a great success, and doubly so when even to accomplish this small amount of hazardous enterprise it becomes necessary to storm and divert the torrent of public favor. Of the impetus of Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy called "Our American Cousin" there can be no doubt. It has run for a fabulous number of nights, and at the present moment there is no indication of an abatement of the public favor. It is a fact about which criticism need not bother itself, or attempt to account for, except on the broad grounds of pleasing audacity is an English writer utterly unacquainted with American manners. The learned dramatist of the Inner Temple has created a sort of theatrical John Doe,—a creature of a hard legal imagination, having no real existence, but drawing an importance more than human from the circumstances by which he is surrounded. Good acting and good management have accomplished the rest. Mr. Tom Taylor's ideal of a genuine American is accepted as a good joke always *is*,—with favor. It was natural that some filibustering dramatist should attempt to enlarge the area of Mr. Tom Taylor's authorial freedom; the right man has been found, and we now have an "American Female Cousin." This work was produced last night at Burton's Theatre, and is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Charles Gayler, a gentleman who has done better things.

We take it for granted that there is no intentional imitation of Mr. Taylor's work; there is, however, an unhappy similarity in the main incident of both pieces; also a general sameness in the *dramatis personæ*. In Mr. Gayler's piece we have a "cousin" who astounds an aristocratic English family with the eccentricity of her manners and dialect, and who moreover is the rightful owner of the family's English estates. The same story is the mainspring of Mr. Taylor's work. We could point out other instances of inventive uniformity, but they are unnecessary. Mr. Gayler's plot is so trivial that it offers no encouragement to the knife of the most skillful dissector. Nor can we admit that the literary merits of the play are more cheering. Slang seems to be an essential ingredient of the national character as represented on the stage. Our *female* cousin, we regret to say, is infinitely more slangular than our male relative; possessing at once a finer sense of Billingsgate and an increased volubility. In the matter of brutish rudeness, too, our fair friend bears off the palm. It is marvelous that such a virago was not handed over to the Police and fined five shillings for being drunk and disorderly. An English "Cousin" presuming on such a manner of behavior would be accommodated with a more summary punishment in this happy land. For the remaining literary merits of the piece we have a single word which sums them up with exact justice. It is buncomb; buncomb from the first sentence our female American Cousin speaks to the last. There is ammunition for a month of Independence Days in this galorious production. Perhaps there is just a little too much for one night.

Miss Julia Daly impersonated the heroine with great vivacity and skill, although the latter was necessarily of the most conventional kind. A good effect was produced in the last act by the use of the human voice, after a long course of nasalities having no connection with it. We must do Miss Daly the justice to say that she speaks the most confirmed Yankee gibberish we have ever heard on any stage. The lady possesses so much talent that we cannot help regretting her proclivities towards a line of business utterly unworthy of art because untrue to nature. Miss Millen Coates played a little part in a way worthy of commendation,—a sentimental Miss with a passion for Smith (Alexander.) There was good tact in her many apostrophes to this poet with an unfortunate name. The other characters were sustained with only moderate abilities.

A very good house witnessed the performance of Mr. Gayler's comedy, and received it with favor. Curiosity may keep it on the bills; merit assuredly will not.

Mendelssohn Union.—The members of this Society gave a good performance of Romer's "Moses in Egypt," on Thursday evening, at the Church of the Divine Unity, Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, Rev. Mr. Osgood officiating. Miss Hosmer has a fine soprano voice, cultivated and rich, but wanted somewhat by a tremolo, which ought not to exist in an organ so young. The lady was severely applauded. Mr. Mirabita, the tenor, made his début in this City under unfavorable circumstances, and with very qualified success

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Gas Light Company.—The Gaslight Company of Brooklyn, which has controlled the business of lighting the streets and houses of the city of Brooklyn for many years past, has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next. The Gaslight Company of Brooklyn has a capital stock of $3,000,000, and has been in existence for many years past. It has always been a profitable investment for its stockholders, and has been managed with great ability. The present dividend is the largest ever declared by the company, and is a good indication of the prosperity of the city of Brooklyn.

New-York Institution for the Blind.—The annual meeting of the members of the corporation of this institution was held at the Institution building, in Twenty-third-street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Tyng presided, and the Rev. Dr. Vinton acted as Secretary. The Treasurer's report was read, showing the receipts and disbursements during the past year. The receipts were $30,000, and the disbursements $29,000. The Institution has at present 100 pupils, and has been in operation for 40 years. The Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Rev. Dr. Cutler addressed the meeting. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Cutler, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rev. Dr. Hutchins, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Hastings, Rev. Dr. Ogden, Rev. Dr. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Haight, Rev. Dr. Ferris, Rev. Dr. Bedell, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Shelton, Rev. Dr. Mahan, Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Seabury, Rev. Dr. Berrian, Rev. Dr. Haven

HELP WANTED

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, to take charge of a child 3 years old. Apply at No. 1 Bond-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at No. 10 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A NEAT AND INDUSTRIOUS young woman, to assist in the housework and washing; can do the washing and ironing if desired. Call at No. 23 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. No objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 23 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, and well recommended. Apply at No. 7 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at No. 10 Bleecker

FINANCIAL.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$1,502,935 26
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	$414,454 16	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1859	76,113 26	
Net amount of assets received and accrued	2,676 26	
Net amount of endorsement premiums	87 50—	666,761 18
Total		$1,868,727 65
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Losses by death	$163,316 22	
Amount paid for Interest on divi- dends and purchased policies	21,316 08	
Amount of canceled notes and premiums on canceled policies	87,169 44	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	2,321 42	
Amount paid for office salaries and fees to physicians and trus- tees, and office rent to May 1, 1859	16,939 42	
Amount paid for printing, postage, express charges and office expenses	6,426 97	
Amount paid for commissions, advertising, exchanges, medi- cal examinations, &c	45,436 91	—693,976 96
Total		$1,868,921 56
ASSETS.		
Cash on Hand	$74,824 27	
Invested in securities, created under the laws of the State of New-York	197,662 22	
Real estate and fixtures, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway	121,241 85	
Bonds and mortgages drawing 7 percent interest	841,126 66	
Quarterly and semi-annual pre- miums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1859	18,156 24	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1859	26,,765 26	
Interest due to Jan. 1, 1859	1,370 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on policies, for whole term of life, bearing interest	606,189 97	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	17,879 16—$1,188,901 26	
Also, the following SCRIP DIVIDENDS OF THIRTY PER CENT. on policies for whole term of life, now in force—and which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1859—and SIX PER CENT. IN- TEREST IN CASH upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday in March next, to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium on policies upon which notes have been received		

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	GEORGE GREEN,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D.	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN E. BURNING,	JOHN MAIRS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DAVID DOWS,	LORING ANDREWS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BENTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBURY,	CHARLES J. MARTIN,
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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travel- ers, available in Europe, consisting of the Union Bank of Scotland, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

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No. 54 Wall-st.,
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Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

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ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT- GAGE BONDS of the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMS- PORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, due Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on and after that date; one-third on presentation, one-third in July, one-third in June, 1859, with interest. The Coupons due in 1860, on the Chattel Mortgage Bonds of the Company, will be paid on maturity.
By order of the Board of Managers,
WILLIAM R. FISHER,
Treasurer C. W. and E. R. R. Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1859.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA. Where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when ex- change thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
E. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on ac- count of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, CIRCULAR NOTES AND CREDITS, in sums of £20 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 151 Bowery, }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWEN- ty-five Directors of this Company and three Inspec- tors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 10. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the an- nual election will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BRETHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT- GAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ash- tabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MA- HONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 27, 1859.—Interest due 1st proximo on the 1st Mort- gage Bonds of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Williamstreet, New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspec- tors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, be- tween the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
S. P. WARNER, Cashier.

FEBRUARY COUPONS WANTED.—THE UN- dersigned will purchase or collect coupons due Feb. 1, of all valid City, State, and Railroad Bonds, payable in any part of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MIS- SOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
JOHN M. DENISON, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW- JERSEY.—New-York, Jan. 21, 1859.—INTEREST.— The Interest Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 20 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE AN- nual Election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUES- DAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 34-st. and 3d-av. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE CITY.—HOLDERS OF MIL- waukee City Municipal Bonds are invited to meet at the office of Messrs. LANE & BOELKER, No. 76 Beaver- st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., to con- sult and advise on matters of importance.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BONDS AND Mortgages, at 7 per cent., in sums from $5,000 to $50,000, part of it at 6% per cent for the first year, gradually on improving City property. Apply to WM. F. HEINE, No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons of the second Mort- gage Bonds of the Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at Treasurer's office, corner 44th-av. and 26th-st.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—DEALERS WITH THE Marine Insurance Companies can sell their scrip at fair rates at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 94 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$500 TO $1,000.—WANTED—A GENERAL partner, with the above amount of cash, in an established and prosperous business in Brooklyn. Ad- dress DEALER, Box No. 176 Times Office.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TA- BLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 16, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 15, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 57 and 59 Anne- st., and at PHELAN'S, 700 and 702 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON HAVING A COPY OF THE *Mercantile Advertiser* of 1776, or any of '77 or '78, will confer a favor on a poor widow by leaving it at the Times Office for a POOR WIDOW.

G. H.—YOU WILL FIND A LETTER FOR YOU at the Post-office, Astoria; matters are all right. Write if you prefer. Address as before, freely. CHARLES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 Wall-st., Jan. 27, 1859.
CAPITAL, $150,000;
SURPLUS OVER, $120,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 26-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, pay- able to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of six Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on TUES- DAY, the 8th day of February next, on presentation.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of De- cember, 1858, of Thirty per Cents, the certificates deliver- able to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends created by this Company for the last five years amount to FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY- FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT B. ROME, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

40TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, Resolved, That application be made to the Legis- lature for permission to increase the capital of the Com- pany the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
Dec. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 3 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
Jan. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND } CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending on the 31st inst., has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the last day of February next. Stockholders regis- tered in New-York will be paid at the Phœnix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER Type Company will pay to their stockholders a Semi- annual Dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st., on and after the 1st day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DE- clared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst. By order.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MAN- UFACTURER'S BANK, New-York, Jan. 26, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 1st of February. By order,
WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.
A. J. BREEMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 19 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 5, 1859. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.
RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, pur- suant to an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 19, 1858, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., through P. R. WILKINS, auctioneer, at No. 6 Pine-st., the following uncollected debts, claims, demands, judgments, choses in action, and property of every kind, of said the Knickerbocker Savings Institu- tion:
Lot No. 1.—Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knicker- bocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by A. L. Wood on Knickerbocker Bank, $10. Check drawn by George R. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $100. Check drawn by George R. Williams on Knickerbocker Bank, $126. Check drawn by W. Hodgkinson on Knickerbocker Bank, $30.
No. 2.—Balance of check drawn by S. B. Howe on Knickerbocker Bank, to order of Anson Willis, and in- dorsed by him, without recourse, $407.
No. 3.—Note made by Anson Willis, dated Aug. 3, 1854, two months, $200.
No. 4.—Judgment against Mark Cornell, dated March 9, 1855, $1,674 74.
No. 5.—Judgment against Erastus C. Sanderson, dated April 25, 1855, $1,094 40; and certificates of 40 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 6.—Balance of judgment against Erastus C. San- derson, dated April 18, 1855, $1,640 79.
No. 7.—Judgment against Wm. P. Dixon, dated Nov. 14, 1855, $7,886 64; and certificates for 313 shares Knick- erbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 8.—Judgment against John D. Moriarty, dated June 25, 1855, $1,507 45.
No. 9.—Judgment against Edmund A. Pearce, dated April 18, 1855, $275 48; and his interest in 10 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 10.—Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Oct. 12, 1855, $2,134 30. Judgment against Henry Dean, dated Nov. 27, 1855, $407 79; and his interest in 80 shares Knick- erbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 11.—Judgment against Samuel W. Andrews, dated May 8, 1855, $516 07; and his interest in 20 shares Knick- erbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 12.—Judgment against M. Hopper Mott, dated Nov. 27, 1855, $12,287 66; and his interest in 450 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 13.—Judgment against R. C. Kemp, dated April 18, 1855, $1,039 34; and his interest in 40 shares Knicker- bocker Bank stock, $25 each.
No. 14.—Judgment against James and Mary A. Flay, dated May 26, 1857, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $380 07.
No. 15.—Judgment against George D. Arason and James Traphagen, dated Jan. 28, 1858, being for deficiency in foreclosing mortgage, $1,540 50.
No. 16.—Balance of note made by Joseph Boughton, dated June 16, 1854, $371 21.
No. 17.—Balance of note made by Wm. O. Kent, dated Oct. 30, 1852, $4,022 01.
No. 18.—Balance of note made by Jacob Hubois, dated Dec. 11, 1853, $645 69; and certificates for 60 shares Knick- erbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 19.—Note of Hester Ann Shannon, dated Feb. 6, 1854, $1,700; and certificates for 80 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 20.—Balance of note of D. S. Purdy, dated Sept. 14, 1852, $780; and certificates for 12 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 21.—Balance of note made by Moriarty & Camp- bell, dated May 2, 1853, $190.
No. 22.—Balance of note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Feb. 9, 1853, $5,555 52.
No. 23.—Note made by Samuel Lyman, dated Aug. 11, 1853, $10,000; and certificates for 440 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 24.—Note made by E. & S. Lyman, dated March 19, 1853, $1,700; and certificates for 75 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 25.—Balance of note made by C. C. Bolster, dated May 10, 1853, $174 94.
No. 26.—Balance of note made by Edward P. Crane, dated Oct. 13, 1853, $388 90; and certificates for 30 shares Knickerbocker Bank stock, each $25.
No. 27.—Bond and mortgage, made by Isaac Wilson, on property in Williamsburg, L. I., on north side of Boeram- st., 100 feet west from Leonard-st., $300.
No 28.—Balance of deposit in Knickerbocker Bank, $1,630 47.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifi- cations on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.
Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful per- formance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WEBB, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on Wednesday, the 2d day of February, at 5 o'clock P. M. The following subjects will be taken into consideration, viz.: the petition in re- lation to the removal of the telegraph poles and wires; the subject in relation to extending and widening Worth- st. Also other subjects referred to said Committee will be taken up and acted upon.
P. J. BOOLE, }
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee
JOHN LYNES, } on Streets.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW- YORK, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that an ap- plication will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for a special act for the incorporation of a Savings Institution, with the usual powers and privi- leges appertaining to such institutions; said institution to be known by the name and style of *The Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank*; the same to be located in the City of New-York.
JOHN DOW,
JOSHUA B. ARTHUR,
EDWARD DALY,
Committee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1858.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIX- ture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store, No. 289 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st., and at the Astor House, No. 304 Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

AUCTION SALES.

BY RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 139 Broadway,
TUESDAY, Feb. 1,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction room.
Heavy and shelf hardware; cutlery, guns, &c., in lots to suit city and country trade.
Plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 28, 1858. }
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT of 16th Feb., 1854, $2,000 and others, notes upon the sub- ject of free banking, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-st., New-York City on the 2d of February, 1859, and from day to day until they are all disposed of, the following Bonds, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, belonging to the following free banks now in liquidation—to wit: 21 Nashville and Chatta- nooga Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Claiborne; 44 East Tennessee and Virginia Rail- road Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Jefferson; 17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton; 17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 15 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tazewell.
DAVID L. DUNLAP, Comptroller.
By order of JAMES T. DUNLAP, Esq., Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3,
At 12½ o'clock.
$21,000—21 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$44,000—44 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$17,000—17 Bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
$15,000—15 Bonds, of $1,000, of the City of Memphis. In- terest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, at the Bank of the Republic.
All of the above-mentioned Bonds are indorsed by the State of Tennessee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROP- erty on HARRISON-ST. AND MINETTA-LANE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURS- DAY, Feb. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Ex- change, by order of the Executors of the estate of Leon- ard Warner, deceased.
HARRISON.—The 2-story brick-front dwelling-house and lot known as No. 50 Harrison-st., north side, between Washington and West sts. Lot 21x75 feet.
MINETTA-LANE.—The lot, with the 2 story brick front dwelling-house on the front, and 2 frame stables on the rear thereof, No. 21 Minetta-lane, south side, between Carmine and Minetta sts. Lot 20x80. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOK- lyn, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clay- ton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues, Rose and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Six per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., as No. 45 Nassau-st. and at the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Wall-st.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF A LAMP STORE.—By PEED & COLE, on WEDNES- DAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 Fulton-st., Brook- lyn, consisting of metal and glass standing lamps, hall and solar lamps, hanging lamps, China vases, fancy or- naments, glass cases, fixtures, oil, camphene and burning fluid, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNI- TURE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., comprising rosewood, mahogany and wal- nut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, feather beds and bed- ding, mattresses, stoves, &c., the whole forming a large assortment and worthy attention.

M. L. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 o'clock, at the New-York Horse Bazaar, No. 31 Crosby-st., a number of work horses, just from the coun- try, carriages, harness, one feed wagon and one light business wagon, &c. N. B.—Sale days Tuesdays, Thurs- days and Saturdays.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO- gans.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, comprising several Spring styles. Catalogues morning of sale.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE, of rare goods, free sales, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl- st., by BARTLETT & COWEN.—Large catalogue sale; a general assortment in lots for dealers. Call and see. Goods well packed for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Mer- chants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOW IS THE TIME! CALL AND SEE!—A FORTUNE AND NO MISTAKE.—$1,500 to $5,000. Wanted, a man of good business qualifications, with the above capital, to take an interest in manufacturing a new and really valuable invention, especially adapted for Engineers, Machinist, Builder, &c. This instrument is one of the greatest inventions of the age; being a com- bination of the principles of all mechanical pursuits, it is largely in demand. Address or call on the inventor, WM. C. C FRITSCHLEE, 40 Nassau-st., in basement.

EMPLOYMENT, $50 PER MONTH.—AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the United States (except New-York City) to engage in a light and easy business, in which the above profits may certainly be realized. For particulars address, with stamp, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

$5,000.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR an investment of this amount in cash, on good security, will be given to an enterprising man wishing to engage as active partner in a very lucrative cash business in this City, by calling on WILLIAM REYNOLDS, No. 293 Broadway, in the store.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPI- tal, to be invested in a highly respectable business, just started and in full successful operation; it is entire- ly new, without risk, and a proper person will be sure to realise speedy fortune. Call at No. 129 Bleecker-st., from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND LANDLORDS.—A young man of several years' experience in some of the first-class hotels, both in New-York and in the coun- try, desires to lease a small, well-furnished hotel, or to take an interest in one where his services can be made available. Address ALBERT ROE, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN OF CONSID- erable experience in both office and court business, desires a situation as managing clerk in a respectable office. References unexceptionable. Address S. S., Box No. 3,875 Post-office.

COAL OIL.—THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNING A tract of Cannel Coal Land on the Central Pennsylva- nia Railroad, wishes to associate himself with some Com- pany intending to make coal oil.
JOHN F. BENNETT, No. 136 Astor House.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN HAV- ING from $3,000 to $5,000, is desirous of entering some established business, where the profits are moder- ate and sure. Address F. McCREADY, Box No. 3,427 New-York Post-Office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD established cash business, of 12 years' standing; a safe and lucrative investment. Apply at the lumber-yard corner 26th-st. and 6th-av.

$500 WILL BUY TWO PATENTS WORTH $5,000. Address Box No. 87, Brooklyn, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following per- sons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a pat- ented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them- as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.
Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwell- ings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, office and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of cast- ings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Build- ing, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, Cedar-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleve- land, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Rich- mond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE.—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a per- fect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the wa- ter be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any break- age and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good cooking range, that can be regulated by any serv- ant, and upon either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call at J. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 324 4th-av., New-York. Cir- culars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES
For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR Quality; none better in market. Assorted
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY.—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CLIPPER LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING DAYS FROM NEW-YORK REGULARLY EVERY SATURDAY.
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12.
The A 1 first-class clipper ship
FLYING MIST,
LUDDEN, Commander,
Is now loading at Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. This splendid vessel made her only passage to San Fran- cisco in 110 days, delivering her cargo in perfect order. Being a great favorite, and of great capacity, will be dis- patched promptly as above. N. B.—This ship rates A 1 plus, being diagonally iron-braced and extra strong.
For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 81 Wall-st., Pontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Passage on San Francisco for sale in suites to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SPECIAL NOTICE—FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The elegant A No. 1 clipper-ship
DICTATOR,
ALBERT ENSIGN, Commander,
Being nearly full, will receive light and medium freight for a few days longer, at Pier No. 14 East River.
Shippers are requested to complete their engagements immediately, as the ship must go to sea promptly.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 82 Wall-st., (Pontine Building.)
Agents at San Francisco,
Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE,
For San Francisco,
SPECIAL NOTICE!
FIRST CLIPPER TO SAIL.
The extreme clipper ship WHERELIN, Geer Master, will take freight Monday and Tuesday of this week, at Pier No. 17 East River.
Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco,
Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM- SHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail positively
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 M.,
for BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, HEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 54 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship RAINAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the ar- rival of the steamship ARCTIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.
Passage money to Nassau $15
Passage money to Havana 20
Passage money between Havana and Nassau 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. NORTH AM., Capt. Mur.
ASIA, Capt. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt.

BROOKLYN GOVERNMENT.

Special Common Council meeting—Meeting of the Committee—Gas—Fire Department—Water Commissioners—Police Appointments—Public Buildings—Miscellaneous.

Special Common Council meeting, Tuesday evening. President Hazelhurst in the Chair. A petition of property owners in Fulton-avenue to have the grade lowered, and the same reported, was received, whereupon the Committee, was discharged, and a resolution adopted directing the Commissioners to advertise for proposals to lower the grade between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, and to repave the same. This will lower the grade so that the city cars can be run on the avenue.

The report of the Western District Fire Committee, recommending Bucket Co. No. 1 as "Crystal Hose Co. 4," was confirmed. The Fire Commissioners will in a communication asking for authority to publish the names of applicants for admission to the Fire Department. Referred to the Law Committee. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies notified the Board that the new Armory was ready to be delivered to the military. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The following is a synopsis of the act presented by Alderman Rockwell, to regulate the sale of gas in Brooklyn. It is in the hands of the Law Committee:

Section 1 Authorizes the Common Council to appoint a Inspector of Gas Inspection" to consist of two Chemists and one engineer, to regulate the quality and sale of gas. Section 2 organizes the Board, permits the appointment of an Inspector, and fixes the per diem pay at $3, but the total amount for any one year not to exceed $600 each; the Common Council to pay all current expenses. Section 3 imposes the duty of making tests at least once in two months. Section 4 requires each metre in use to be examined, upon a request being made, and also to determine from time to time the relative value of burners. Section 5. The Board shall establish a standard for gas, and graduate its value according to quality; the standard quality of gas shall be taken as a basis of charge on the part of the Gas Companies to their consumers, and the Board of Gas Inspectors so amend and modify at any time. Section 6 requires reports to be filed with the City Clerk, and fixes the time for which consumers are to have a percentage, when entitled to any. Section 8. All gas companies to be governed by the act, and if any company sells gas below the legal standard, they cannot collect pay for the same, and no company shall off gas from the mains in a dispute, when a legal tender is made of all due or not in dispute. Section 9. Security for not more than the probable amount of bill for three months can be required, and this can either be by deposit of money or guarantee of two resident freeholders. Section 10 provides that no charge shall be made for metres.

Evening Schools.—The Brooklyn Evening Schools, after a session of four months, have been closed for the season—the longest time they have been kept open any Winter since inaugurated in this City. The entire appropriation has been exhausted, which is the reason for closing up at this time. As the Evening Schools can be no longer called an experiment, but a fixed fact, the authorities will doubtless, another year, make a more liberal appropriation, so that the term will be continued through the season of long evenings. The attendance at the six Schools which have just closed has been large, and satisfactory improvement has been made by those who have availed themselves of the privilege afforded.

Had an Argument.—Two men named Michael Dutch and Thomas Sunless had an argument about the difficulties in the Democratic Party, at a stable on Baltic, near Hoyt-street, on Sunday evening last, when Dutch stabbed Sunless with a pitchfork, destroying one of his eyes. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital and his assailant was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Disorderly House Broken Up.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct on Sunday night made a descent upon a disorderly house on Leonard-street, near Withers-street, kept by a colored woman named Susan Jones, who, with a party of blacks and whites, males and females, was arrested. Yesterday they were sent to the Penitentiary.

Orville Gardner.—This gentleman was present at the Centenary, M. E. Church on Tillary-street, Sunday night last, and made an address. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

New Insurance Company.—The Firemen's Trust Insurance Company is the name of a new insurance company about going into operation in Brooklyn, with Ex-Mayor Hall as President, and Wm. Bussell Secretary.

"The Nassau Bank of Brooklyn," goes into operation to-day, at No. 8 Court-street. I. H. Sommerindyck President, C. C. Smith Cashier.

Sent Back.—The unfortunate woman, Georgiana Drake, who caused some excitement by her mysterious appearance at Norfolk a few weeks since, was sent North recently, and placed in the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush.

Child Suffocated.—A woman named Rose Cozis, well known to the Police, was found at her residence in Second-street, yesterday, lying upon the floor in a state of intoxication, and clasping in her arms the body of a babe three months old, which she had suffocated.

Interesting Correspondence—Application for an Office.

Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wis., }
Jan. 17, 1859. }

The Hon. Charles Billinghurst, Washington—*Dear Sir*: You will please excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. My object is to ask you if it is within your power, under "Buchanan's Administration," to get an office for a man *opposed to him* and his *Administration?*—for such I am: and yet, to support my family, I am compelled to resort to such honorable means as are presented to me. Would it be asking too much of you to make the inquiry for some vacancies to be filled in Wisconsin, or some adjoining State, where appointments are to be made. I will not designate any particular office, leaving the selection to you.

I would refer to the Hon. Reuben Chenney, Whitewater; the Hon. Daniel Hoyne, Milwaukee; Messrs. Smith & Keyes, Madison; and E. L. Atwood, Lake Mills; and can give you such other information as to my capabilities of business as you may require.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I remain, yours fraternally,
S. S. Keyes.

P. S.—I would like Public Documents, Patent-Office Reports, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Charles, sometimes I believe I could make a very successful Doctor. Why I have these feelings I can't tell, yet I doubt my capabilities. If I only *knew* that I had the *talent* I would go at it, "heart and hand." Says a friend. Go at once to Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, and he will convince you, I know from my own experience—whether you believe in Phrenology or not—as to your duty in obeying the feeling. His analysis of mind is so complete that, on general principles, you will be influenced in your opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Matters see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 31.

$1,000 U. S. 6s	103¼	400	Reading R. R.		s60 46
5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '70	101½	100	do		46¾
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s	104½	600	do		s30 46¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	93½	200	do		s10 47
1,000 Virginia 6s	94½	100	do		47
2,000 do	94½	200	do		s10 47
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	83½	100	do		b60 47¼
140,000 do	85	200	do		b60 48
1,000 Cal. & Nev. Rs.	85½	200	do		s10 48¼
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R.	100	100	do		s30 48
do	Estate 7s	98	200	do	s10 47¾
500 N. Y. C. R. R.	102	200	do		s60 47¾
2,000 Erie R. R. 2d M. Rs.	77½	200	do		s60 47¾
1,000 E. R. R. 1d M. Rs.	87½	200	M. R. & N. In. G.	Stk	44¾
5,000 E. R. R. R. 3d M.	74¾	100	do		b30 44¾
1,000 Mich. C. R. R.	9	413	Mich. Cen. R. R.		49¾
do. 1st M. & F. C. B.	90	200	do		49¾
1,000 N. Ia. 1st Mort.	86¼	100	do		b30 49¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	85¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		49¾
20,000 do	86	100	do		49¾
2,000 Chic. & R. I. Rs.	92	100	do		49¾
870 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87½	100	Panama Railroad		115
100 do	b60 87¾	100	do		114¾
100 do	b30 88¼	100	do		b60 115
200 do	b60 88¼	200	do		s60 114¾
400 do	88¼	100	do		b30 114¾
100 do	88¼	50	Ill. Cent. R. R.		s30 66
100 do	88¾	100	do		66
15 Pac. M. S. Co.	83	100	do		66¾
50 do	92¾	200	do		66¾
50 do	b10 93	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	opg	66
50 do	92	100	do		s10 67¾
50 do	b30 93	200	do		s10 67¾
50 do	b30 93¼	100	do		s10 68
50 do	b60 93¼	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60	30
50 do	b60 93¾	100	Ch. & R. Isl. R. R.		58
50 do	b60 93¾	100	do		c 58
50 do	b60 93¾	200	do		s30 58
50 do	b60 94	2400	do		59¾
100 Brunsk. C. L. Co.	40	200	do		s30 60
50 Erie R.	13¾	300	do		b45 60¼
100 do	13¾	100	do		b10 60¾
50 Hudson River R.	27	100	do		b30 60¾
400 do	31¾	100	do		b30 60¾
110 Harlem R.	30	100	do		s60 60
200 Harlem R. Pref.	39	300	do		60¾
1,000 do	39½	25	Mil. & Mis. R. R.		12
100 do	s30 39	50	LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.		1
100 do	s60 37¾	36	Ch. Bur. & Quin. R. R.		60
200 do	s30 37¾				

Second Board.

$1,000 Cal. St. 7s N. R.	85	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s30	49¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	84¾	50	do		49¾
14,000 Hud. R. R. R. 2d M.	74	100	do		49¾
11 Bank of Commerce	101¾	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		49¾
75 Pac. Mail S. Co.	81	100	do	s60	49¾
50 do	81¾	200	Panama R. R.	s30	113½
300 Erie Railroad	13¾	200	Illinois Cen. R. R.		66¾
200 Harlem Railroad	13¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	opg	66
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3 87¾	100	do	s60	67¾
1179 do	opg 87¾	50	do	s30	68
200 Harlem R. R. Pref.	37¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		30¾
100 do	37	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		59
500 do	b60 37	100	do	b60	59
200 do	36¾	50	do	b30	59
100 do	36¾	250	do		58¾

Reported Sales by Auction.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	85¼	10	L. Island F. I. Co. 165
5,000 Col., P. & I. R. 7s	65	12	Home Fire Ins. Co. 193½
5,000 F. R. & W. L. Sp. c. b	40	20	Gt. W. Mar. I. Co. 130
2,000 C., St. P. & F. du.	42	50	do		130¼
1,000 Sun M. I. Co.	53 80	40	Gallatin F. Ins. Co. 89½
1,000 do	53 75	45	Hamilton F. I. Co. 77½
5,000 T. of Ft. M. & L.	50	10	Excelsior F. I. Co. 101
5,000 Milwauk'e City 7s	71	20	do		102½
5,000 Mar. & Cin. R. 7s	4	9	Eagle Fire Ins. Co. 167¾
5,000 Sci. & H. V. R. 7s	21	50	N. World F. I. Co.	83¼
8,000 Ins. & Mis. R. 8s	43¾	40	N. Western F. L. Co. 103
5 Atlantic Bank	93½	20	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	98¾
10 Bank of New-York	103½	10	do		98¾
5 Bank of Commerce	101	200	Oswego Gas L'g Co.	60
10 Metropolitan F. I. Co.	120	300	American C. Co. p. a.	86¾
10 G. Wn. M. Ins. Co.	121½	100	C., St. P. & F. du. R.	41 12
10 N. World F. I. Co.	97	20	Syr. & Osw'o R. Co.	71¾
10 Pac. M. S. Co.	85	16	do		70¾
10 N. Y. Bal. D. Co.	104	40	do		70¾
60 Gaguic Mfg'g Co.	42	4	Warren R. R.		47¾
10 Mercht's Mu. Co.	82	1250	McG. C. & G. M. C.	$1	12½
37 Far. & C. Bk. L.	46¾	100	C., P. & Chi. R. R.		1
100 Citizens' Bank	105	10	H. & Del. Pf'k Road		$1
100 P's & D's Bank	119				

MONDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 22:

Increase in Loans	$122,109
Decrease in Specie	1,746,766
Increase in Circulation	26,397
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,236,468

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

Comparative Exhibit.	Jan. 29, 1859.	Jan. 22, 1859.	Jan. 22, 1858.
Capital	$65,950,000	$65,619,665	$65,950,000
Loans	102,180,069	129,063,269	101,172,642
Specie	21,272,022	27,725,290	20,220,151
Circulation	6,269,675	7,463,643	6,226,643
Gross Deposits	93,207,461	113,017,264	82,566,526
Exchanged	12,519,220	19,179,629	12,076,763
Undrawn	70,477,751	93,627,932	69,522,620
In Sub-Treasury	2,266,810	7,230,004	2,072,749

The transfer of Specie to the Sub-Treasury in payment for the New Loan leaves the Bank Average $27,725,290. The figure is not far from the estimated result from the general movement of the week, as in our review of this morning. The Discount line is much the same as last week. The Government operation appears thus far to have influenced the Deposits at Bank more than the Discounts. In other words, private money lenders have purchased or advanced upon a larger portion of the New Stock than the Banks themselves. This is the reverse of the movement in August, when the latter deemed it both profitable and convenient to exchange direct part of their Specie for this Stock, by purchase or advances, at a low rate of interest, rather than have their depositors draw it out to be placed on the same security at higher rates. In view of the improved employment of Money in regular trade, the change of policy is, perhaps, judicious. The practical effect on the market for Money has been to advance Stock loans on the Street to 5 ₩ cent., and the Discount on mercantile bills to 5@6 ₩ cent. for choice names, within 60@90 days, and to 6@7 ₩ cent. for longer dates, and to arrest the transfer of Gold to the Sub-Treasury for the New Stock in advance of the advertised terms of the Secretary and the wants of the Department. The additional amount deposited, to-day, is only $102,744. The Customs (on the valuable cargo of the *Arago* chiefly) are $238,365. The balance, this afternoon, is $7,219,890.

The advance of 1 ₩ cent. in the value of Money, and consequent shifting of Stock loans on the Street, were made to tell on the Stock Exchange to-day, to the extent of 1½@2 ₩ cent. decline on several of the prominent speculative Shares, and 1@1 ₩ cent. on others. No scarcity of means, at the rise in interest, was experienced, and the rise itself is not deemed a bad sign for the revival of legitimate trade; but a large majority of the jobbers being on the *Bear* account, the most is naturally made out of the transition from 5@6 to 6@6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The fall in prices is not of a panic character, since no element of real distrust in the future presents itself, of a panic nature. But some of the late speculative buyers were supposed to be too full of Stocks, and the speculative sellers, in turn, knocked the market from under them. The latter will profit by the advantage in their immediate deliveries, having put out their contracts at higher rates, whether they will follow down the market with fresh contracts at still lower prices, a day or two will determine. The feature of the decline to-day is, that the widest difference from last week's sales is shown in the Dividend shares. Panama fell from 116½ to 113½ ₩ cent.; New-York Central from 88¾ to 88¼—closing sales 88¾, and the latest bid 88¾ for the reopening of transfers on 23d inst.; Pacific Mail from 83½ to 80, last sales 81¾, and that bid; and Missouri sixes from 86½ to 84½ ₩ cent. In Western shares the decline was 1 ₩ cent.; mostly all recent sales of Illinois Central, [illegible] cent. Harlem, Hudson and Reading [illegible] cent. lower, and Harlem preferred full four cent., closing sales 39¾. In Railway Bonds, Illinois Central fell to 65 ₩ cent. Other [illegible] pressed, and somewhat steady [illegible]. The State Bonds, [illegible] were easy at about Saturday's prices, but dull. The Federal Loan, new issue, [illegible] ₩ cent., weak; while seller's options, which were 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest, instead of 5 ₩ cent., were offered down to 102¾@¾. The disposition was to a steadier, and on some descriptions firmer, market at the very close. Reading [illegible] left off 48¾, as against 49¼ on Saturday, and were least affected by the general decline. The business of the day, altogether, was quite large, and although the decline may not yet have run its course, the effect of the movement will undoubtedly be to make new business for the Commission Brokers, at the reduced rates. The mystery of the Pacific Mail movement seems as impenetrable to the Street as ever. The decline is now almost equal in extent to the advance in October. Both combinations may be said to have been managed with unusual adroitness, and the present one is only the more remarkable of the two, in proving successful against a limited supply of certificates, and in the face of *large periodical dividends paid to the bona fide* holders of the stock.

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Europa*, sailing on Wednesday, were unsettled in tone to the close of 'Change hour. The rates on London are 109¼₩109⅜ for the standard Bank bills. To effect considerable sales 109¼ is accepted. Transient Bank bills are not abundant, and the market is thus left to the regular drawers; some of whom, finding better employment for their money here, are disposed to draw with some freedom at the going rates. France are steady at 5.16¼f.@5.13¾f. There is not much export demand for Gold. The banking authorities from London and Paris write by the *Arabia* that the war cloud will pass over the Continent, for the present at least, and Money in London is quoted cheap and abundant at 1½ on Stocks and 2@2½ on best bills. The English Bank, whose rate is 2½ ₩ cent., ran down its loans $8,125,000 during the week, and its Notes Unemployed, (that is, Bank of England Notes served in the issue department,) now amount to about sixty million dollars. The Bank of France, on its monthly report for January shows the following comparison with the December return:

Bank of France—January, 1859.

	January.	December.
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	91,250,000
Capital of the Bank, New	91,250,000	91,250,000
Profits in addition to Capital (Art. 8, law of June 9, '57)	1,510,527	1,512,467
Reserve of the Bank	12,980,750	12,980,750
New Reserve	9,125,000	9,125,000
New Reserve in landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	754,779,575	667,340,325
Bank Notes to order	6,500,200	6,191,163
Receipts payable at sight	5,947,999	6,684,404
Treasury account current	71,099,959	123,571,324
Sundry accounts current	183,657,864	149,354,785
Sundry accounts with branch banks	30,222,279	30,840,655
Dividends payable	4,711,301	519,930
Discounts sundry interests	4,309,677	1,915,787
Commission on deposits	1,126,652	8,519,857
Re-discounted	1,005,377	1,006,332
Surplus of paid up-bills	2,748	25,000
Sundries	3,237,769	2,373,990
Total	1,275,811,794	1,238,438,012

	January.	December.
Cash in hand	225,236,117	222,699,488
Cash in the branch banks	300,504,625	301,674,253
Commercial bills overdue	473,141	401,131
Commercial bills not due	224,453,579	190,077,764
Commercial bills in the branch banks	236,304,012	218,642,329
Advanced on bullion	627,400	671,100
Advanced by the branch banks	1,372,300	1,440,000
Advanced on French securities	44,486,000	46,067,000
Advanced by the branch banks	12,077,600	10,354,000
Advanced on railway securities	76,508,100	83,100,000
Advanced by the branch banks	27,980,100	25,980,300
Advanced on Credit Foncier	785,300	731,700
Advanced on ibranch banks	306,600	282,600
Advanced to the State, 1846	45,000,000	45,000,000
Government stock reserved	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government stock disposable	82,198,102	82,198,102
New shares, not settled	12,750	45,750
Hotel and furniture of Bank	4,000,000	4,000,000
Landed property branch bks.	6,541,558	6,707,491
Expenses of management	116,136	1,954,193
Sundries	4,492,434	4,567,210
Total	1,275,811,794	1,238,438,012

The Cotton advices by the *Arabia's* mail are not so cheering as of late. The apprehensions of Continental difficulties have created a slight pause at Liverpool and Manchester, and some of the previous orders to the South are either reduced or suspended. The French manufacturers also write with some degree of caution, induced by a feeling of concern as to the real purpose of the Emperor in regard to the Italian question.

In reference to American Stocks in connection with the English Funds, Mr. Satterthwaite writes from London:

"During the past week our Stock Market has suffered a severe decline in consequence of European political complications. Consols fell to 94¾, but have rallied, and close steady at 95⅝@¾ for Money and Account. Both English and Continental Railways have equally suffered in price. American Securities have, however, remained very stationary; United States 6 ₩ cent. Bonds have declined ⅛ ₩ cent., being offered at 95 since the further issue of $10,000,000, announced to be made in March. There is a good demand for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts State Stocks, at fully late rates. New-York Central Bonds continue to be taken for investment, and we note many inquiries for this Company's shares by parties desirous of securing the forthcoming dividend. Illinois Shares have improved to 81½ since the meeting of shareholders on Thursday, the 6th inst.; at this price the market was freely supplied, and they close dull. In Construction Bonds very little is doing."

To-morrow, February 1, large disbursements will be made by the Atlantic Mutual Marine Company, in redemption of their scrip, to the amount of $900,000. The Shoe and Leather Bank will pay about $350,000 for account of the quarterly interest upon the City Debt, and on Saturday will pay off $1,000,000 of the principal of the debt, being the Central Park Assessment six ₩ cents. The Pennsylvania State interest, about $900,000, will be paid at Philadelphia to-morrow.

The February interest on the Bonds of the cities of Davenport and Burlington, Iowa, and Cuyahoga County, Ohio, will be paid by Clark, Dodge & Co.

We understand that an association of Bank Presidents is now being organized to embrace the heads of the large Banks only. The movement is said to be initiated by Mr. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce. His capital of $10,000,000 is to be represented by four votes; the American Exchange, $5,000,000, by three votes; the Metropolitan $4,000,000 and Bank of America $3,000,000 by two votes each, and all others *not below* $1,000,000 by one vote each. The objects are not precisely defined. The inequalities of the Clearing-House Government, where the vote on all questions is *per capita*, have been for some time complained of, and the abuse and perversion of the original and simple, as well as single, purpose of the establishment, frequently discussed and reprehended, yet it is not quite certain that any interference by another association of the exclusive character here foreshadowed—to embrace only 26 of the 54 City Banks—with the freedom of the business of banking, under our General Laws, or in shaping or controlling its policy, would be less objectionable than the intermeddling at the Clearing-House is now offensive—especially as the latter might at any time be corrected if the majority of the really influential Bank officers in the Association, without regard to capital, would give the subject more frequent attention.

The following is the January return of the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York:

Jan. 1, 1859, by balance		$1,382,569 54
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$3,304,841 02	
Patent Fees	4,650 46	
Post-Office Department	50,972 63	
Loans	3,903,007 10	
Miscellaneous	45,171,10—	6,818,782 20
Total		$8,163,351 74
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$3,714,485 92	
Post-Office Drafts	231,722 06—	3,946,169 42
Jan. 31, 1859, Balance		$4,245,152 42
Of disbursing accounts	$3,361,909 45	
By receipts during the Month	1,356,962 18—	2,736,372 01
To payments		1,225,674 79
Balance		$2,464,697 22

The Attorney-General of New-York (Mr. Tremain) has delivered to the State Senate, in reply to resolutions of inquiry on the subject, his Opinion on the Railway Exemption Act of 1851, *affirming the validity of the Act*, both as to the regularity of its passage through both branches of the Legislature, and its consistency with the Constitution on the subject of the Canals. He thus concludes:

"To establish plank-roads, turnpikes and railroads; to regulate the powers of incorporated companies in reference to the transportation of property and the payment of tolls; to alter and amend all charters in which that right was reserved; to raise means for the support of Government, and in so doing to determine what property shall bear the burden of taxation, and what shall be exempt; these are among the ordinary and acknowledged powers of the State Legislature. The act in question falls within these powers. It neither sells nor assumes 'to sell' or 'lease or dispose of any of the canals of the State,' nor does it interfere with the right of the State to manage such Canals. It does not seem to me that the act appropriates public moneys or property, for local or private purposes. Future tolls, not earned, and which it was competent for the Legislature to release or abolish, cannot, in any sense, be regarded as public money or property; nor is it appropriated for local or private purposes. They were released, upon the assumption, argued elaborately in the report recommending the passage of the law, that to impose them according to the act of 1847, was unequal, calculated to retard the public prosperity by preventing fair competition, and contrary to public policy. Whether this argument was sound or fallacious, it does not become me to say. It is enough for me to express the opinion, that the law did not appropriate public money or property, for private or local purposes. It has seemed to me proper, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, and the doubts that have been honestly entertained, and frequently expressed upon the questions submitted to me, to give them much reflection, and to state, at some length, the reasons for my conclusions. Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that the act abolishing tolls upon railroads, passed July 10, 1851, does not conflict either with section 9 of article 1, or with sections 1, 2, 3, and 5 of article 7, of the Constitution."

The Pennsylvania Central Company earned in December as follows:

	In Gross.	Expenses.	Net.
December, 1858	$410,971 06	$263,345 46	$147,725 60
December, 1857	393,208 81	269,477 27	123,731 24

And for the whole year 1858, as follows:

	In Gross.	Expenses.	Net.
Dec., 1858	$5,105,330 66	$3,021,885 04	$2,163,445 64
Dec., 1857	5,007,542 50	3,226,354 24	1,871,189 25

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company earned in December $131,567, against $111,028 same month last year. And for whole years as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Gross earnings for year	$1,567,035 98	$1,660,424 89
Expenses for year	976,146 68	1,035,011 41
Net earnings for year	$586,889 30	625,413 48

Mr. A. D. Williams of the Stock Exchange retires to-day from the firm of Ketcham & Williams, on account of ill health, and the house is continued by T. Ketcham & Co. See advertisement.

The New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company present in another column their Annual Statement for 1858. The business in gross is $495,761, of which $302,825 were disbursed for losses by death, purchases of policies, salaries, commissions, &c., and on the balance a scrip dividend of 30 ₩ cent. is declared to the holders of life policies. The accumulated means of the Company now amount to $1,595,901.

The following details in regard to the French Canal in Nicaragua appear in the Paris letter of the *Commercial*:

"The Belly Nicaragua Canal Company has been duly organized before a notary of Paris. The Company will be anonymous, and will have its seat at Rivas, Nicaragua. The administrative, financial and attributive offices will be at Paris, with purely financial offices at London and New-York. The society will be placed under the protection of the most distinguished men of the two worlds, amongst whom are Alexander Humboldt, Sir Richard Mosquiron, Elie de Beaumont, Lieut. Maury, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. Aspinwall. The services of these gentlemen will be gratuitous. The active Board of Direction will be composed of sixteen members, divided into two sections, of which one (the section of technical affairs) will be composed of the representatives of the great imperial bodies of engineers of France and of the Engineer corps of England and America; the other, the section of administrative and financial affairs, will be composed of bankers of France, England and the United States. In fine, there will be a Committee of Direction chosen from both sections, M. Belly reserving for himself the position of Director-General of the Company, residing at Nicaragua. The question whether the subscription shall all be given to a few great banking houses, or offered to the public, is not yet decided, but M. Belly inclines to the first method, in which case M. Mirland would be the principal shareholder. From the vigorous manner in which M. Belly is bringing this subject of a Nicaragua Canal before the public, it would not be surprising if the money necessary should be subscribed with as much rapidity as was that for the Suez Canal, which was all taken in three weeks. He seems to understand that unless the capitalists of England and the United States are engaged in the project, if he does not comparatively sink his own nationality and that of the organization in a sort of international plan, he will not be able to overcome the political opposition against him. If the Government of the United States does intend to offer opposition, it ought to manifest it immediately, in order to save the money of the poor people, who will inevitably invest in shares the moment the subscription is opened. This course would be the more proper after what has just occurred in regard to the Suez project. It appears that the Sultan of Turkey has issued a peremptory order to the Viceroy of Egypt, that he is not to allow a blow to be struck in the soil of Egypt, in commencement of this canal, till he has received an order to that effect from Constantinople; and as this order is not likely to come, the poor people who have paid 50 francs on their shares, may have to wait a long time either for principal or dividends.

The Minnesota Loan.

Saint Paul, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The startling news came from New-York a few days ago that Governor Stahl had failed to negotiate the State Bonds for Railroad purposes. Intense excitement was the natural consequence, for contractors, farmers, merchants, and laborers, had waited long in anxious expectation of a general pay day, which depended on the sale of the said bonds. The game is played out. Work on all the roads will stop. Some two thousand laborers out of employment, and with no means of gaining a living, will soon be demanding work or food. A sad and unfortunate state of affairs truly, for the magnificent prospect which opened up to Minnesota when Congress made the Land Grant for railroad construction, and when the State agreed to loan five million dollars in bonds to facilitate the work of developing the resources, and settling up the wild land within its borders. The prospect now is that of imminent danger of losing the Land Grant, the roads, and the money and indebtedness thus far expended in grading them. A serious prostration of business and crisis in monetary affairs must ensue. A gloomy cloud seems to rest over the horizon of our youthful but energetic State. Prosperity will fail, and many failures take place, before we see happier times. Had the Legislature, which passed the Loan bill, been possessed of common sense or ordinary sagacity, it would have made provision for the prompt payment on the interest on the bonds by a State tax, and thus saved Minnesota the disgrace of having her public faith and promises to pay kicked about by the Shylocks of Wall-street. Governor Stahl would do well to come home to his constituents, and, at an extra session of the Legislature, call on them to provide for the whole of public indebtedness.

Minnesota is in a condition of financial embarrassment of which the people of the East have no conception. Ramsey County, in which St. Paul is situated, is in a state of ruin. Ramsey County, with a population of 5,000 souls, has issued bonds to the amount of $300,000, and has made contracts with railroad companies to issue $500,000 more. Scrip, which they issued to pay for work on the streets, is now worth only 50 cents on the dollar, and is rapidly depreciating. Indeed, it is impossible to dispose of it at any price. Many of the property holders, whose property is assessed for the payment of the bonds, have left the State, and the remainder are in a state of bankruptcy. The people of St. Paul, considering with the two cities for locating the capital, a contemplated railroad, and other causes to come in the future, which never will come to pass, have issued bonds to the amount of $300,000, which they will be compelled to pay, or lose their charter